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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/016,941	12/13/2001	James Errico	KLR 7146.121	3865
55648	7590	10/03/2007	EXAMINER	
KEVIN L. RUSSELL			PILLAI, NAMITHA	
CHERNOFF, VILHAUER, MCCLUNG & STENZEL LLP			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
1600 ODSTOWER				2173
601 SW SECOND AVENUE				
PORLTAND, OR 97204				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
		10/03/2007 PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.	10/016,941	Applicant(s)	ERRICO ET AL.
Examiner	Namitha Pillai	Art Unit	2173

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 August 2007.
2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-7, 9-34, 36, 37, 39-56 and 58-86 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) Claim(s) 1-7, 9-34, 36, 37, 39-56 and 58-86 is/are rejected.
7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This Office action is responsive to the Request for Continued Examination (RCE) filed under 37 CFR §1.53(d) on 8/16/07. Applicants have properly set forth the RCE, which has been entered into the application, and an examination on the merits follows herewith. The Examiner acknowledges Applicant's amendments to claims 1, 2, 6, 7, 9-11, 29 and 56 and the cancellation of claim 38. All pending claims have been rejected as being obvious over prior arts disclosed in the field of video summarization, where the previous rejection has been maintained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

2. Claims 1, 6, 7, 9 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The claims disclose that the plurality of segments is bounded by a spatial region on the first portion of the display. The specification does not clearly convey the description of the bounded spatial region and does not describe the association between the first portion, second portion and the bounded spatial region.

3. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The body of the disclosure has not clearly described the user moveable scroll bar and the features associated with this scroll bar.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-7, 9-34, 36, 37, 39-56 and 58-86 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over "Adjustable Filmstrips and Skims as Abstractions for a Digital Video Library" (Christel et al.), herein referred to as Christel, "Bayesian Modeling Of Video Editing And Structure: Semantic Features For Video Summarization And Browsing" (Vasconcelos et al.), herein referred to as Vasconcelos and U. S. Patent No. 6, 880, 171 B1 (Ahmad et al.), herein referred to as Ahmad.

Referring to claim 1, Christel discloses a method of presenting information regarding a video with a plurality of frames (page 2, column 2, lines 11-19). Christel discloses summarizing a video by identifying a plurality of segments of the video based upon an event (page 4, column 2, lines 28-32). Christel discloses that each of the segments includes a plurality of sequential frames of the video (page 4, column 2, lines

8-20). Christel discloses displaying a summarization in a first portion of a display (Figure 5), wherein the first portion discloses a snapshot of a skim and indicating the sequences that make up the skim at the bottom of the window. Christel discloses displaying a graphical user interface on a second portion of the display, sequentially indicating the relative location of the plurality of segments within the summarization relative to at least one other of the segments as each of the plurality of segments is displayed (Figure 5), wherein the second portion displays the match locations in relation to the location of plurality of segments within the summarization. The plurality of segments is bounded blocks of spatial region that are displayed on the first display portion of the display. Christel discloses displaying to the user the relative location for a first type of content of the video using a first visual indication (Figure 5), wherein this is represented as the gray blocks at the bottom of the window and displaying the relative location for second type of content of the video using a second visual indication different from the first visual indication (Figure 5), wherein the white lines showing the match locations represents the second visual indication. Christel discloses receiving from the user through interaction with the graphical user interface a selection of one of the plurality of segments (Figure 6 and page 5, column 2, lines 1-7). The user interaction allows for viewing desired segment based on the initial summary of the segment that the user has viewed. In response to the selection, presenting a selected one of the plurality of segments and not presenting at least one other of the plurality of segments. Once the user has determined that a certain segment is to be viewed, user interaction with the display of Figure 6 allows for that distinct segment to be viewed while not

viewing other segments, which can be skimmed through. Christel does not explicitly disclose that the event being captured is characterized by a play, wherein this play is of a sport. It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention that the event being captured is characterized by a play within a sport. Christel includes all types of video when discussing capturing of important events from a video, wherein based on the content of the video, any important events relevant to that specific video would be captured. Christel discloses that the goal of the invention is to display the essential content of a video, and wherein it is obvious that when the video is that of a sporting event, the essential content would be the plays and hence it would be obvious for Christel to capture these plays, wherein these plays are those that are part of a sporting event. The plays clearly represent characterizations of semantic events of the sporting event, representing an event that has clear association with the context of the sporting event and describing specific events that have occurred. Christel does not disclose two different characterizations of semantic events, which are indicated by two different visual means. Vasconcelos discloses identifying specific semantic events and displaying the identified data through visual indications in a timeline (Figure 2). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Vasconcelos to identify semantic events and display the identified data in a timeline. With Vasconcelos teaching that identification of semantic data will allow users to quickly access relevant and desired portions of a large video (page 5, column 1, lines 10-12) provides a motivation for one skilled in the art to learn from Vasconcelos. Therefore, based on the information provided by Vasconcelos, Christel's video system would have

been motivated to learn from Vasconcelos to identify semantic events from within video data. One skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to learn from Vasconcelos to identify semantic events from video data and display the data in a timeline format.

Christel and Vasconcelos do not disclose displaying the identified semantic events in the timeline with different visual indications for two different characterizations of semantic event. Ahmad discloses obtaining summary data related to video and audio data, with visual means for indicating a relative location for a first characterization of data in a video data and displaying the relative location for a second characterization of data in the video using a second visual indication different from the first visual indication (column 16, lines 54-65). It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to learn from Ahmad to teach two different visual indications for two different characterizations or descriptions of information. Christel, Vasconcelos and Ahmad disclose systems for summarizing and obtaining relevant data from video and audio data, further displaying timelines for indicating relevant data. Ahmad further displays detailed bar information to indicate different visual means for different characterizations of data. It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to learn from Ahmad to implement detailed bar data to further provide more detailed information concerning the video and summary data obtained. Vasconcelos discloses an objective for providing semantic information so as to display data without overwhelming the user. Vasconcelos' timeline includes the identification of different characterizations of semantic events through letters A, D, C and S would

further be efficiently handled by providing two different visual indications for different characterizations of semantic events. The display means of Ahmad would allow for easier accessing of desired data with clear displays mean for quickly identifying specific data. Therefore, one skilled in the art would have been motivated to learn from Ahmad to use different visual indications for displaying different characterizations of semantic events.

Referring to claim 2, Christel, Vasconcelos and Ahmad disclose that the first and second semantic characterizations of the play temporally overlap in the summarization (Christel, Figures 5 and 6), where the summarization sections discloses two types of data with each of them temporally overlapping at distinct points.

Referring to claim 3, Christel discloses a generally rectangular region where each of the plurality of segments is indicated within the generally rectangular region (Figure 5).

Referring to claim 4, Christel discloses that the size of each of the plurality of segments is indicated in a manner such that the plurality of segments with a greater number of frames are larger than the plurality of segments with a lesser number of frames (Figure 5).

Referring to claim 5, Christel discloses that the size of the regions between each of the plurality of segments is indicated in a manner such that the regions between with a greater number of frames are larger than plurality of segments with a lesser number of frames (Figure 5).

Referring to claim 6, Christel discloses that the user selects one of the plurality of segments by interacting with the graphical user interface at point within the displayed bounded spatial region associated with the selected one of the plurality of segments (Figure 6). The user selects one of the desired segments through the user interface of Figure 6, the user selector selected at a distinct point selects the desired one of the plurality of segments.

Referring to claim 7, Christel discloses presentation of a selected one of the plurality of segments begins at a first frame of the segment irrespective of which point within the displayed bounded spatial region that the user interacted with (Figure 6 and page 5, column 2, lines 1-7).

Referring to claim 9, Christel discloses that the presentation of a selected one of the plurality of segments begins at a frame of the segment temporally corresponding to the point within the displayed spatial region that the user interacted with (Figure 6). The segment selected begins at a first frame of the selected segment with all segments being temporally placed in relation to the bound spatial region.

Referring to claim 10, Christel discloses including a selector by which the user may alternatively select a chosen of the presentation of a selected one of the plurality of segments beginning at the first frame of the segment irrespective of which point with the displayed bounded spatial region that the user interacted with (Figure 6 and page 5, column 2, lines 1-7). Christel also discloses presentation of a selected one of the plurality of segments beginning at a frame of the segment temporally corresponding to the point within the displayed bounded spatial region that the user interacted that the

user interacted with (Figure 6). The segment selected begins at a first frame of the selected segment with all segments being temporally placed in relation to the bound spatial region.

Referring to claim 11, Christel discloses including a user moveable scroll bar on the graphical user interface indicating the relative temporal location of the currently presented frames of the summary (Figures 5 and 6). Christel discloses that the user selects one of the plurality of segments by moving the scroll bar over the selected one of the plurality of segments with the scroll bar snapping to the beginning of the selected one of the plurality of segments (Figures 5 and 6).

Referring to claim 12, Christel discloses that at least two of the plurality of segments is temporally overlapping (page 4, column 2, lines 26-29).

Referring to claim 13, Christel discloses that the temporally overlapping segments are visually indicated in a manner such that each of the overlapping segments is independently identifiable (page 4, column 2, lines 26-31).

Referring to claim 14, Christel discloses that a user selects a portion of the video not included within the plurality of segments, wherein in response thereto, the system presents one of the pluralities of segments (Figure 6).

Referring to claim 15, Christel discloses that one of the pluralities of segments is the segment most temporally adjacent to the portion of the video (Figure 6).

Referring to claim 16, Christel discloses that one of the pluralities of segments is the next temporally related segment (Figure 6).

Referring to claim 17, Christel discloses that the plurality of segments is the previous temporally related segment (Figure 6).

Referring to claim 18, Christel discloses that a user selects a portion of the video included within the plurality of segments, wherein in response thereto, the system presents the portion of the video from the start thereof (page 5, column 1, lines 5-11).

Referring to claim 19, Christel discloses that a user selects a portion of the video not included within the plurality of segments, wherein in response thereto, the system presents one of the plurality of segments, and wherein the user selects a portion of the video included within the plurality of segments, wherein in response thereto, the system presents the portion of the video within the plurality of segments (page 5, column 1, lines 5-11 and Figure 6).

Referring to claim 20, Christel discloses that a user selects a portion of the video not included within the plurality of segments, wherein in response thereto, the system presents one of the plurality of segments, and wherein the user selects a portion of the video included within the plurality of segments, wherein in response thereto, the system presents the portion of the video within the plurality of segments starting from the beginning thereof (page 5, column 1, lines 5-11 and Figure 6).

Referring to claim 21, Christel discloses that a user selects a portion of video not included within the plurality of segments, wherein in response thereto, the system presents the selected portion not included within the plurality of segments, and wherein after presenting the selected portion not included within the plurality of segments presents the selected plurality of segments in temporal order without portions of the

video not included within the plurality of segments, and wherein the user selects a portion of the video included within the plurality of segments, wherein in response thereto, the system presents the portion of the video within the plurality of segments (page 5, column 1, lines 5-11 and Figure 6).

Referring to claim 22, Christel discloses that the temporal information is hierarchical and is displayed in such a manner to retain a portion of its hierarchical structure (Figure 6).

Referring to claim 23, Christel discloses that temporal information relates to overlapping time periods and the temporal information is displayed in such a manner to maintain the differentiation of the overlapping time periods (Figure 5 and page 4, column 2, lines 26-31).

Referring to claim 24, Christel discloses that the temporal information is displayed within a time line, wherein the temporal information is presented in a plurality of layers in a direction perpendicular to the length of the time line (Figure 5).

Referring to claim 25, Christel discloses that the temporal information is displayed within a time line, wherein textual information is included within the time line (Figure 6).

Referring to claim 26, Christel discloses that additional textual information is displayed upon selecting a portion of the time line (Figure 6).

Referring to claim 27, Christel discloses that temporal information is displayed together with a time line, wherein additional textual information is displayed together with selecting a portion of the time line (Figure 6).

Referring to claim 28, Christel discloses that temporal information is displayed within a time line, wherein additional audio annotation is presented upon presenting a portion of the time line (page 4, column 1, lines 33-37 and Figure 6).

Referring to claim 29, Christel discloses a method of presenting information regarding a video with a plurality of frames (page 2, column 2, lines 11-19). Christel discloses identifying a plurality of different segments of the video, where each of the segments includes a plurality of frames of the video (page 4, column 2, lines 8-32). Christel discloses displaying, simultaneously with a segment of the video, a graphical user interface including information regarding the temporal location of the segments, relative to at least one other of the segments of the video (Figure 5). Christel discloses displaying in an interactive display a temporal location for a first characterization of the content of the video using a first visual indication (Figure 5), wherein this is represented as the gray blocks at the bottom of the window and displaying the temporal location for second characterization of the content of the video using a second visual indication different from the first visual indication (Figure 5), wherein the white lines showing the match locations represents the second visual indication. Christel discloses displaying to a user a selector by which the user may interact with the interactive display to select for viewing selective identified ones of the plurality of segments (Figure 6 and page 5, column 2, lines 1-7). The selector of the user interface of Figure 6 allows for the user to select for viewing one of the desired segments of the plurality of segments. Christel also discloses receiving user-selections of identified ones of the plurality of segments (page 5, column 2, lines 1-7) and presenting these segments (Figure 6). Christel does

not disclose two different characterizations of semantic events through indicated by two different visual means. Vasconcelos discloses identifying specific semantic events and displaying the identified data through visual indications in a timeline (Figure 2). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Vasconcelos to identify semantic events and display the identified data in a timeline. With Vasconcelos teaching that identification of semantic data will allow users to quickly access relevant and desired portions of a large video (page 5, column 1, lines 10-12) provides a motivation for one skilled in the art to learn from Vasconcelos. Therefore, based on the information provided by Vasconcelos, Christel's video system would have been motivated to learn from Vasconcelos to identify semantic events from within video data. One skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to learn from Vasconcelos to identify semantic events from video data and display the data in a timeline format.

Christel and Vasconcelos do not disclose displaying the identified semantic events in the timeline with different visual indications for two different types of semantic event. Ahmad discloses obtaining summary data related to video and audio data, with visual means for indicating a relative location for a first type of data in a video data and displaying the relative location for a second type of data in the video using a second visual indication different from the first visual indication (column 16, lines 54-65). It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to learn from Ahmad to teach two different visual indications for two different types of information. Christel, Vasconcelos and Ahmad disclose systems for summarizing and

Art Unit: 2173

obtaining relevant data from video and audio data, further displaying timelines for indicating relevant data. Ahmad further displays detailed bar information to indicate different visual means for different types of data. It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to learn from Ahmad to implement detailed bar data to further provide more detailed information concerning the video and summary data obtained. Vasconcelos discloses an objective for providing semantic information so as to display data without overwhelming the user. Vasconcelos' timeline includes the identification of different types of semantic events through letters A, D, C and S would further be efficiently handled by providing two different visual indications for different types of semantic events. The display means of Ahmad would allow for easier accessing of desired data with clear displays mean for quickly identifying specific data. Therefore, one skilled in the art would have been motivated to learn from Ahmad to use different visual indications for displaying different types of semantic events.

Referring to claim 30, Christel discloses a generally rectangular region where each of the plurality of segments is indicated within the generally rectangular region (Figure 5).

Referring to claim 31, Christel discloses that the size of each of the plurality of segments is indicated in a manner such that the plurality of segments with a greater number of frames are larger than the plurality of segments with a lesser number of frames (Figure 5).

Referring to claim 32, Christel discloses that the size of the regions between each of the plurality of segments is indicated in a manner such that the regions between

with a greater number of frames are larger than plurality of segments with a lesser number of frames (Figure 5).

Referring to claim 33, Christel discloses an indicator that indicates the current position within the temporal information of a currently displayed portion of the video (Figure 5).

Referring to claim 34, Christel discloses the indicator changes location relative to the temporal information as the portion of the currently displayed portion of the video changes (Figure 5).

Referring to claim 36, Christel discloses indicating with an indicator the current position within the temporal information of a currently displayed portion of said video and modifying the position of the indicator within the temporal information, which modifies the displayed portion of the video (Figures 5 and 6).

Referring to claim 37, Christel discloses that the indicator is modified to a portion of the video that is not included within the plurality of segments (Figures 5 and 6).

Referring to claim 38, Christel discloses the first type of content and second type of content are selectable by a user for presentation to the user (Figure 5, page 5, column 1, lines 9-12 and Figure 6).

Referring to claims 39 and 60, Christel discloses that at least two of the plurality of segments is temporally overlapping (page 4, column 2, lines 26-29).

Referring to claims 40 and 61, Christel discloses that the temporally overlapping segments are visually indicated in a manner such that each of the overlapping segments is independently identifiable (page 4, column 2, lines 26-31).

Referring to claim 41, Christel discloses that a user selects a portion of the video not included within the plurality of segments, wherein in response thereto, the system presents one of the pluralities of segments (Figure 6).

Referring to claim 42, Christel discloses that one of the pluralities of segments is the segment most temporally adjacent to the portion of the video (Figure 6).

Referring to claim 43, Christel discloses that one of the pluralities of segments is the next temporally related segment (Figure 6).

Referring to claim 44, Christel discloses that the plurality of segments is the previous temporally related segment (Figure 6).

Referring to claim 45, Christel discloses that a user selects a portion of the video included within the plurality of segments, wherein in response thereto, the system presents the portion of the video from the start thereof (page 5, column 1, lines 5-11).

Referring to claim 46, Christel discloses that a user selects a portion of the video not included within the plurality of segments, wherein in response thereto, the system presents one of the plurality of segments, and wherein the user selects a portion of the video included within the plurality of segments, wherein in response thereto, the system presents the portion of the video within the plurality of segments (page 5, column 1, lines 5-11 and Figure 6).

Referring to claim 47, Christel discloses that a user selects a portion of the video not included within the plurality of segments, wherein in response thereto, the system presents one of the plurality of segments, and wherein the user selects a portion of the video included within the plurality of segments, wherein in response thereto, the system

presents the portion of the video within the plurality of segments starting from the beginning thereof (page 5, column 1, lines 5-11 and Figure 6).

Referring to claim 48, Christel discloses that a user selects a portion of video not included within the plurality of segments, wherein in response thereto, the system presents the selected portion not included within the plurality of segments, and wherein after presenting the selected portion not included within the plurality of segments presents the selected plurality of segments in temporal order without portions of the video not included within the plurality of segments, and wherein the user selects a portion of the video included within the plurality of segments, wherein in response thereto, the system presents the portion of the video within the plurality of segments (page 5, column 1, lines 5-11 and Figure 6).

Referring to claim 49, Christel discloses that the temporal information is hierarchical and is displayed in such a manner to retain a portion of its hierarchical structure (Figure 6).

Referring to claim 50, Christel discloses that temporal information relates to overlapping time periods and the temporal information is displayed in such a manner to maintain the differentiation of the overlapping time periods (Figure 5 and page 4, column 2, lines 26-31).

Referring to claims 51 and 72, Christel discloses that the temporal information is displayed within a time line, wherein the temporal information is presented in a plurality of layers in a direction perpendicular to the length of the time line (Figure 5).

Referring to claims 52 and 73, Christel discloses that the temporal information is displayed within a time line, wherein textual information is included within the time line (Figure 6).

Referring to claims 53 and 74, Christel discloses that additional textual information is displayed upon selecting a portion of the time line (Figure 6).

Referring to claims 54 and 75, Christel discloses that temporal information is displayed together with a time line, wherein additional textual information is displayed together with selecting a portion of the time line (Figure 6).

Referring to claims 55 and 76, Christel discloses that temporal information is displayed within a time line, wherein additional audio annotation is presented upon presenting a portion of the time line (page 4, column 1, lines 33-37 and Figure 6).

Referring to claim 56, Christel discloses a method of presenting information regarding audio (page 2, column 2, lines 11-19). Christel discloses identifying a plurality of different segments of the audio, where each of the segments includes a temporal duration of the audio (page 4, column 2, lines 8-32). Christel discloses displaying, simultaneously with the segment of the audio, a graphical user interface including information regarding the temporal location of the segments, relative to at least one other of segment of the audio (Figure 5). Christel discloses displaying in an interactive display the temporal location for a first characterization of content of the audio using a first visual indication (Figure 5), wherein this is represented as the gray blocks at the bottom of the window and displaying the temporal location for second characterization of content of the audio using a second visual indication different from the first visual

indication (Figure 5), wherein the white lines showing the match locations represents the second visual indication. Christel discloses displaying to a user a selector by which the user may interact with the interactive display to select for viewing selective identified ones of the plurality of segments (Figure 6 and page 5, column 2, lines 1-7). The selector of the user interface of Figure 6 allows for the user to select for viewing one of the desired segments of the plurality of segments. Christel also discloses receiving user-selections of identified ones of the plurality of segments (page 5, column 2, lines 1-7) and presenting these segments (Figure 6). Christel does not disclose two different characterizations of semantic events through indicated by two different visual means. Vasconcelos discloses identifying specific semantic events and displaying the identified data through visual indications in a timeline (Figure 2). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Vasconcelos to identify semantic events and display the identified data in a timeline. With Vasconcelos teaching that identification of semantic data will allow users to quickly access relevant and desired portions of a large video (page 5, column 1, lines 10-12) provides a motivation for one skilled in the art to learn from Vasconcelos. Therefore, based on the information provided by Vasconcelos, Christel's video system would have been motivated to learn from Vasconcelos to identify semantic events from within video data. One skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to learn from Vasconcelos to identify semantic events from video data and display the data in a timeline format.

Christel and Vasconcelos do not disclose displaying the identified semantic events in the timeline with different visual indications for two different types of semantic event. Ahmad discloses obtaining summary data related to video and audio data, with visual means for indicating a relative location for a first type of data in a video data and displaying the relative location for a second type of data in the video using a second visual indication different from the first visual indication (column 16, lines 54-65). It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to learn from Ahmad to teach two different visual indications for two different types of information. Christel, Vasconcelos and Ahmad disclose systems for summarizing and obtaining relevant data from video and audio data, further displaying timelines for indicating relevant data. Ahmad further displays detailed bar information to indicate different visual means for different types of data. It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to learn from Ahmad to implement detailed bar data to further provide more detailed information concerning the video and summary data obtained. Vasconcelos discloses an objective for providing semantic information so as to display data without overwhelming the user. Vasconcelos' timeline includes the identification of different types of semantic events through letters A, D, C and S would further be efficiently handled by providing two different visual indications for different types of semantic events. The display means of Ahmad would allow for easier accessing of desired data with clear displays mean for quickly identifying specific data. Therefore, one skilled in the art would have been motivated to learn from Ahmad to use different visual indications for displaying different types of semantic events.

Referring to claim 58, Christel discloses indicating with an indicator the current position within the temporal information of a currently displayed portion of said audio and modifying the position of the indicator within the temporal information, which modifies the displayed portion of the audio (Figures 5 and 6).

Referring to claim 59, Christel discloses that the indicator is modified to a portion of the audio that is not included within the plurality of segments (Figures 5 and 6).

Referring to claim 62, Christel discloses that a user selects a portion of the audio not included within the plurality of segments, wherein in response thereto, the system presents one of the pluralities of segments (Figure 6).

Referring to claim 63, Christel discloses that one of the pluralities of segments is the segment most temporally adjacent to the portion of the audio (Figure 6).

Referring to claim 64, Christel discloses that one of the pluralities of segments is the next temporally related segment (Figure 6).

Referring to claim 65, Christel discloses that the plurality of segments is the previous temporally related segment (Figure 6).

Referring to claim 66, Christel discloses that a user selects a portion of the audio included within the plurality of segments, wherein in response thereto, the system presents the portion of the audio from the start thereof (page 5, column 1, lines 5-11).

Referring to claim 67, Christel discloses that a user selects a portion of the audio not included within the plurality of segments, wherein in response thereto, the system presents one of the plurality of segments, and wherein the user selects a portion of the audio included within the plurality of segments, wherein in response thereto, the system

presents the portion of the audio within the plurality of segments (page 5, column 1, lines 5-11 and Figure 6).

Referring to claim 68, Christel discloses that a user selects a portion of the audio not included within the plurality of segments, wherein in response thereto, the system presents one of the plurality of segments, and wherein the user selects a portion of the audio included within the plurality of segments, wherein in response thereto, the system presents the portion of the audio within the plurality of segments starting from the beginning thereof (page 5, column 1, lines 5-11 and Figure 6).

Referring to claim 69, Christel discloses that a user selects a portion of audio not included within the plurality of segments, wherein in response thereto, the system presents the selected portion not included within the plurality of segments, and wherein after presenting the selected portion not included within the plurality of segments presents the selected plurality of segments in temporal order without portions of the audio not included within the plurality of segments, and wherein the user selects a portion of the audio included within the plurality of segments, wherein in response thereto, the system presents the portion of the audio within the plurality of segments (page 5, column 1, lines 5-11 and Figure 6).

Referring to claim 70, Christel discloses that the temporal information is hierarchical and is displayed in such a manner to retain a portion of its hierarchical structure (Figure 6).

Referring to claim 71, Christel discloses that temporal information relates to overlapping time periods and the temporal information is displayed in such a manner to

maintain the differentiation of the overlapping time periods (Figure 5 and page 4, column 2, lines 26-31).

Referring to claim 77, Christel discloses a user selectable skip function skips a set of frames to a modified location of the video in at least one of a forward temporal direction or a reverse temporal direction, and displays the video at the modified location (Figure 6).

Referring to claim 78, Christel discloses a user selectable skip function skips to a later temporal segment or a previous temporal segment, and displays video at the later temporal segment or the previous temporal segment, respectively (Figure 6).

Referring to claim 79, Christel discloses that a user selectable scan function skips a set of frames to a modified location of the video in at least one of a forward temporal direction or a reverse temporal direction, and displays the video at the modified location, and thereafter automatically skips another set of frames to another modified location of the video in at least one of the forward temporal direction or the reverse temporal direction, and displays the video at another modified location (Figure 6).

Referring to claim 80, Christel discloses that at least one of the forward temporal direction and reverse temporal direction are consistent with the different segments (Figure 6).

Referring to claim 81, Christel discloses that the display of the video is at the start of the respective one of the different segments (Figure 6).

Referring to claim 82, Christel discloses that the display of the video is at a predetermined offset within the respective one of the different segments (Figure 6).

Referring to claim 83, Christel discloses that the graphical user interface displays a respective image associated with at least a plurality of the different segments (Figure 6).

Referring to claim 84, Christel discloses that the respective image associated with the currently presented different segments is visually highlighted (Figure 6).

Referring to claim 85, Christel discloses that during presentation of the video visually highlighted respective images are highlighted in a substantially regular interval while the sequence of the presentation of the video is at substantially irregular intervals (Figure 6).

Referring to claim 86, Christel discloses presentation of the different segments may be modified by a plurality of different functions, and wherein the user may customize another function, not previously explicitly provided, by combining a plurality of the plurality of different functions into a single function (page 5, column 1, lines 9-11 and Figure 6).

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments filed 8/16/07 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicants argue that video content containing plays related to sports is not obvious in view of disclosure within Christel. Based on the nature of the disclosure including video data, where the contents of the video data include various types of

Art Unit: 2173

information including news segments, which often display sport segments including important plays. In view of the nature of the disclosure within Christel, the video segments including play would have been obvious. Applicant's arguments have disclosed that Christel does disclose summarizing news programs, where it is known that these news programs include a sport segment with plays associated with sporting events that are broadcast. Therefore, the use of content related to plays associated with sports is obvious in view of Christel.

Applicant argues that none of the references disclose displaying relative location for a first type of semantic characterization of the play and a second type of semantic characterization of the play, using two different visual indications to display the first and second type. The combination of Christel, Vasconcelos and Ahmad disclose displaying a first and second type of semantic events and providing two different display visuals for these first and second types. Furthermore, the content displayed can be a sports play in view of what would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art over Christel. The combination of Christel, Vasconcelos and Ahmad discloses the claimed features and one of ordinary skill in the art could have combined these references along with what is obvious to one of ordinary skill to teach the claimed invention. The disclosure of Christel teaches video content where one of ordinary skill in the art would know that sports play data can be used as it represents video data, which can be summarized.

Applicant argues that the combination of the three references has not explained how Christel would be enhanced by the combination. Christel has disclosed two different visual indications for identifying distinct video data that has been summarized

from a large set of data. Christel does not clearly disclose that the timelines disclose different types of semantic content but the combination of Christel, Vasconcelos and Ahmad does disclose temporal locations of different types of semantic content. The timelines of Christel does disclose placement of identified data displayed through a visual indication is placed relative to other identified video data within the timeline, therefore defining a temporal relationship. Furthermore, Christel has provided a motivation for combination with Vasconcelos and Ahmad for displaying the identified video data based on semantic content. Although, identified data is based on query, Christel does disclose that identifying data based on the multimedia context is relevant to what video data should be identified and displayed (page 4, column 2, lines 32-44). Christel has clearly disclosed that matching distinct video data locations based on the context of the video data is important. Furthermore, Applicant argues how automatic extraction of segments for the summary data can be compiled based on the combination of Christel, Vasconcelos and Ahmad. The automatic extraction of segments has not been disclosed in the claims of the present invention.

Applicant argues that Christel does not disclose user interaction for selection of one of the plurality of segments. The graphical user interface of Christel does provides a means through which the user can interact with a slider to change the compression of the video data to more clearly see desired video data. Through this interaction, the user has selected a distinct video segment for viewing. Through the slider, the user can select segments to be more carefully viewed from the skim segments that are provided.

Applicants argue that Christel does not provide motivation to combine with Vasconcelos and Ahmad. Christel has provided motivation for combination with Ahmad and Vasconcelos by disclosing points where the context including information and events occurring within the video is taken into consideration for extraction of desired information. Furthermore, Christel's objective of matching video segments in a more efficient manner by relying on video context suggests a motivation where the context of the video data is relied upon for creating the summary of important data. See page 3, column 2, lines 12-20. Both context along with the time are relied upon to determine important data. Christel's disclosure clearly relies on video content to access and display the video summary. This reliance of video content suggests a motivation for learning to access and display further semantic content associated with the video.

Applicants argue that Vasconcelos does not disclose semantic characterizations of a play being displayed using visual indications. Vasconcelos has clearly disclosed that the purpose of Vasconcelos' system is to rely on semantic characterization to identify data within large amounts of data based on content. The video data in Vasconcelos is browsed and accessed based on a semantic basis. See page 1, column 1, Abstract. Regardless of the level of the characterization that is conveyed in the timeline of Vasconcelos, the reference does teach displaying a timeline, which specify semantic events, including the display of two different characterizations of semantic events in video data.

Ahmad discloses how two different characterizations of media data are displayed in two different formats for conveying to the user the data that is of importance. The

objective of Ahmad is to provide a convenient, efficient and easy to understand user interface that would allow a user to identify specific desired data within large amounts of data. See column 1, line 63-column 2, line 13.

Applicant argues that the combination of Christel, Vasconcelos and Ahmad does not teach semantic events. Vasconcelos' timeline discloses distinct characterizations of when certain semantic events are occurring in the movies of the timeline shown in Figure 2. The timeline displays when distinct characterizations of semantic events that associate the actions occurring in the scenes with a characterization of that scene to convey to the user the semantic events occurring in the movie. Regardless of the detail level of the semantic characterization that is occurring in Vasconcelos', the reference does disclose that semantic characterization of a movie is displayed to the user using visual indications.

Conclusion

6. Responses to this action should be submitted as per the options cited below: The United States Patent and Trademark Office requires most patent related correspondence to be: a) faxed to the Central Fax number (571-273-8300) b) hand carried or delivered to the Customer Service Window (located at the Randolph Building, 401 Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA 22314), c) mailed to the mailing address set forth in 37 CFR 1.1 (e.g., P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450), or d) transmitted to the Office using the Office's Electronic Filing System. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Namitha Pillai whose telephone number is (571) 272-4054. The examiner can normally

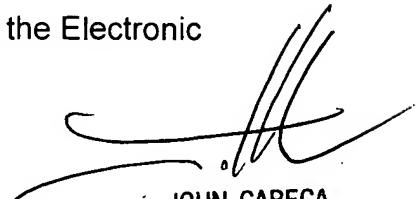
be reached on 8:30 AM - 5:30 PM. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (571) 272-4048.

All Internet e-mail communications will be made of record in the application file. PTO employees do not engage in Internet communications where there exists a possibility that sensitive information could be identified or exchanged unless the record includes a properly signed express waiver of the confidentiality requirements of 35 U.S.C. 122. This is more clearly set forth in the Interim Internet Usage Policy published in the Official Gazette of the Patent and Trademark on February 25, 1997 at 1195 OG 89.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-2100.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Namitha Pillai
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2173
September 29, 2007



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